

## MONARCH

### Open for Business

With the Biggest Stock of GROCERIES and Family Supplies in the city.

PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER

MONARCH SUPPLY CO.

84 E. Washington St.

## Holiday Excursions!

Christmas, 1895.  
New Year, 1896.

## BIG 4 ROUTE

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE  
ROUND TRIP.

Tickets will be sold between all points on the Big Four Route, good going December 24, 25 and 31, 1895, and January 1, 1896; good returning until January 2, 1896, inclusive.

## BIG FOUR ROUTE

TO  
ATLANTA

AND RETURN.

\$14.25 For the Round Trip. \$14.25

For all passenger trains December 19th to 26th, inclusive. Good to return for ten days from date of sale, with privilege of stop-over at Chattanooga on return trip. Call at Big Four offices. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. T. A.

## C. H. & D. RY.

## Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 1. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

## MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

## Holiday Rates

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE.

Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, 31 and Jan. 1. All good to return until Jan. 2. Tickets and information at Union Station and No. 2 West Washington street.

GEORGE W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

## What We Do and Others Don't

We produce the finest laundry work in the State. We do it at less wear and tear than any other laundry. Send postal or Phone 249 and have your linen called for and delivered.

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.

Try our hand laundering on dress shirts.

## Cutlery

A beautiful lot of pearl-handle goods for Holiday Presents.

LILY & STALKER.

\$14.25

December 19 to 26, inclusive.

## Atlanta, Ga.,

AND RETURN.

TICKETS GOOD TEN DAYS.

## Pennsylvania Lines

The shortest and most direct route through Louisville. For tickets and sleeping car space call at office, 16 West Washington street, No. 4 Jackson place and Union Station.

GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

## VANDALIA LINE

FOR

## EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH CARS—NO TRANSFER.

Leave Indianapolis 7:30 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 11:30 p. m.  
Arrive Evansville 2:30 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 8:25 a. m.  
Local sleeping car starting from Indianapolis on 11:20 p. m. train daily, open to receive passengers 7:30 a. m. night.

GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

## 1891

## BOURBON

## OR

## RYE,

## 75 Cents

Full Quarts

Will be closed Christmas all day.

## POWER & DRAKE,

Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

Cloudy; cooler.

## At the Eleventh Hour

Some Man's Present Is To Be Bought

Then the place to get it is where there is newness, and freshness and brightness, and plenty of giveable things to look at and select from. It's also good to do this early, for popularity has come swiftly to this Christmas Furnishings Department.

## Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas

Natural-wood, English-crook Handles, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$5.

## Umbrella and Cane Sets

\$3.50, \$5, \$7 and \$10. (No Charge for Engraving.)

## Smoking Jackets

Closing out all our lines. Great Gift-Bargains at these Prices.

\$8 and \$10 SMOKING JACKETS.... \$5.00

\$12, \$15 and \$18 SMOKING JACKETS \$8.75

Lots and lots of Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Neckties, and all those nice things that men like to have given them.

... A Dress Shirt is a happy thought. No man has more

... Shirts than he wants. We sell splendid ones for

... \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and so on.

## For the Boys . . .

A Suit—and here are prices that make the buying easy.

\$6, \$7 and \$8 KNEE-PANTS SUITS.... \$4.85

\$9, \$10 and \$12 LONG-PANTS SUITS.... \$6.37

If you don't need a Suit for him there's nothing nicer than one of our Nobby Reefers, \$8 and \$9 values, \$6.95. \$6 and \$7 values, \$4.95. \$5 values, \$3.45.

## THE WHEN

Open this Evening and to-morrow (Christmas) until noon.

## AT THE BIG CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

# PIANOS

Now going on at Smith & Nixon's old stand, and the Clearance Sale at Pearson's Music House, both stores are crowded with customers making early choice and taking advantage of the sale of

## PIANOS REGARDLESS OF PRICE

Our competitors have already begun to cry out in alarm at the great success of the biggest PIANO SALE ever inaugurated in the West.

## \$145 FOR A NEW Upright Grand PIANO

All others in proportion. "No Reserve!" The finest line of Pianos in the world to make selections from, including the famous

## STEINWAY, HAZELTON,

Smith & Nixon, Krakauer, Briggs, Blasius, Sterling and other Pianos.

## PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

Open Evenings Until 9 p. m.

## BUILDING AND LOAN.

The Mechanics' Mutual Savings and Loan Association.

Has moved its Office to Room 305 Indiana Trust Co. Building.

## CHRISTMAS

... CIGARS

Boxes of 25.....75c to \$5.00

Boxes of 50.....75c to \$10.00

FINE PIPES. Prices very moderate.

## P. L. CHAMBERS,

56 West Washington St.

Entrance into Bates House Lobby.

## A RIDICULOUS CLAIM.

British Ambassador Asks \$40,000 for an Assault on the Dawson.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—Governor Holcomb to-day received a letter from Secretary Olney inclosing the request of the British ambassador for \$40,000, growing out of the assault of the English family of Dawsons in Nebraska by the McCarty outlaw gang. The Dawsons claim their property was damaged to that extent by the alleged assault. The claim in Nebraska is regarded as not only ridiculous, but absurd. All the property the Dawsons had at the time was contained in a small wagon drawn by two bronchos, and the outfit was probably worth \$200. They were attempting to trade horses with Vic McCarty, a local trader and the leader of a gang of ruffians. A free fight resulted, in which the Dawsons soundly thrashed the McCarty, who sought safety in flight. That ended the incident.

## Tramps Clubbed.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Dec. 23.—A mixed train of freight and passenger cars on the St. Louis & Paducah railroad was held up at the depot in the outer part of the city to-night by a gang of fifteen or twenty tramps, who refused to allow the train to proceed unless they were taken aboard.

The operator at the depot telegraphed word to the marshal and an engine carried a posse to the scene of the trouble.

A hand-to-hand conflict ensued and six of the gang were arrested after they had been clubbed into submission.

## National Academy of Design.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The fourteenth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design was opened to-day. The attendance was good, but composed principally of artists and their friends.

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## TWO RELIEF BILLS

HOUSE IS PREPARING TO RESPOND TO MR. CLEVELAND'S APPEAL.

Ways and Means Committee Perfects a Plan for Raising Revenue and Maintaining the Reserve.

## TWO KINDS OF BOND ISSUES

UNLIMITED AMOUNT OF FIVE-YEAR COIN THREE PER CENTS.

And a \$50,000,000 Issue of One-Year Two Per Cent. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness Proposed.

## INCREASE IN THE TARIFF

PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE-RAISING PART OF THE PLAN.

Both Bills to Be Passed This Week—Chance that Senators Will Adopt Them—Democratic Proposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The House Republicans will introduce on the day after Christmas, and pass within the week, two bills in response to President Cleveland's message of appeal for help for the treasury.

One of these will be a tariff bill to increase the revenue; the other a financial plan to maintain the gold reserve and prevent alleged existing trouble with the greenbacks. This plan has been perfected by two meetings of the Republican members of the ways and means committee; the first held Saturday night, with the co-operation of Speaker Reed and other leaders; the second this afternoon. Although strong efforts were made to preserve secrecy concerning the details of the plan, its features have been obtained from unquestionable authority. The tariff bill is entitled, "A bill to increase the revenues and prevent deficits in the treasury," and will go into effect when signed by the President. If he signs it, and will remain in effect until Aug. 1, 1896, when, by its provisions, its operation will cease. Its items follow:

A duty on wool of 50 per cent. of the McKinley law rates.

A compensatory duty on woolen goods of 50 per cent. of the McKinley act rates.

A duty of 60 per cent. of the rate of 1890 on lumber, which will be from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

An increase of 25 per cent. from the Wilson-Gorman act rates on cereal breadstuffs, dairy products and live stock and poultry.

A horizontal increase of 15 per cent. from the Wilson-Gorman rates on all other schedules, with the provision that in no case shall the duty exceed the McKinley rates, except where the Wilson-Gorman rates exceed those of the McKinley rates.

TWO ISSUES OF BONDS.

The second bill will provide for two issues of bonds. The first will be an unlimited amount of 3 per cent. five-year coin bonds to protect the gold reserve, with the provision that the currency redeemed by the proceeds shall not be paid out for current deficits in the revenues unless the expenses of the government are in excess of the revenue which it is expected to receive. If the first bill is in operation. In addition, the second bill will provide for one-year 2 per cent. treasury certificates of indebtedness not to exceed \$50,000,000 in amount and to be disposed of at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to meet current deficits in the revenues. These are to be offered for sale at the subtreasuries and depositories of the government. It is possible, also, that there may be added by authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the extent of the gold and silver deposited with the government as security for their notes.

The plan outlined above was not agreed on without much reconciliation of differences and compromises, but the leaders are assured that both bills will pass the House without material opposition, having made thorough canvass by State delegations, and there are strong hopes that the Senate will act on them favorably. Saturday night's meeting showed a general sentiment in favor of incorporating the whole plan into one bill, but reasons were advanced to-day which led to the division of the tariff and bond issues. Several Western free silver Republicans held a conference during the day and decided to oppose any bill containing bond features. Their votes will be cast against the bond bill, but it is expected that it will draw enough votes from the Democratic side to offset the Republican defection. On the other hand the tariff bill probably will be passed by a strict party vote. By a similar method the House Republicans hold some hopes that their plan can carry in the Senate, mustering all of the Republicans and two Populist votes on the tariff bill and combination of Republicans and Democrats for the bond bill, although the supposed free silver majority of the Senate makes the success of the second bill much more doubtful.

LEADERS DOUBTFUL TO A CAUTIOUS.

There have been considerable defections from both houses preliminary to the present plan, so that it is not altogether the product of Speaker Reed. Among the rank and file of the House Republicans there is a movement to hold a caucus Thursday morning to pass upon the bills, and the leaders look on the caucus with distrust, for combinations may be formed to change the tariff features, and once the changes open much time is likely to be consumed. To all of the members who have come to him to-day to secure consideration for the particular interests of their constituents Chairman Dingley has replied that the bill under consideration was not a tariff bill, but a temporary revenue bill. The same argument has been used in committee with those members who opposed the horizontal raise of 15 per cent. on the grounds that it was opposed to the protection theory. The advance on live stock and cereal breadstuffs was secured by the efforts of members from the Northwest and is intended in part as a reply, said one committee man, to the charge that Republican tariff measures favored the manufacturer rather than the farmer.

How much debate will be allowed has not been decided, but not more than two days at most is planned. The bill will be laid before the Democratic members of the committee Thursday morning, and be introduced in the House that day, with a rule to limit debate and bring a vote not later than Friday night. On this point the remark is attributed to Speaker Reed, "This House is no debating school," and arguments for longer debate will meet with the response that the bills are emergency bills, "At the close of an October day" and Henry Mosler's "Broken Sabot" received very favorable comment.

The Democrats will oppose unanimously.

so far as can be ascertained, the revenue bill. Both the silver and anti-silver Democrats assert that there is no necessity for an increase in the revenue, as they claim that the available cash in the treasury over and above the gold reserve is amply sufficient to meet any deficiencies that may occur for the next two years, when they expect the receipts from the present tariff law to equal or to exceed the expenditures. Up to this point Democrats seem to agree. As to an authorization for coin bonds, they differ. The gold men would be willing to vote for bonds, preferably for gold bonds, to fortify the reserve, but they point out that in their opinion no bond will meet the situation. The trouble, they declare, is the President's greenback, which cannot be used to pump gold out of the treasury, and, unless their redemption and retirement is provided for by the gold purchased with bonds, the result would simply be to increase the interest-bearing debt without removing the active agent for weakening the reserve. It is not improbable that some of the Democrats will offer a substitute comprehensive plan for the retirement of the greenbacks, including an authorization for an issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds for that purpose, and the reduction of the tax on national bank circulation and the increase of currency to 10 per cent. This latter, they say, would increase the national banking system and prevent a contraction of the currency. The silver Democrats, of course, are opposed to bonds to increase the gold reserve and will resist the measure reported by the Republicans with all their tariff grounds. The silver Democrats of the House, after discussing the situation, have about decided to offer as an amendment or substitute for the bill a joint resolution making it mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver when the gold reserve falls below a certain point. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, will probably offer the resolution.

RESOLVED NOT TO ADJOURN.

When the ways and means committee of the House met this morning thirteen members were present. By way of reply to the President's message, the committee should not adjourn a resolution was presented by Mr. Payne, of New York. It declared that it was the sense of the committee that it was inexpedient for the two houses to adjourn for the holiday recess, and that further consideration of the motion for a holiday adjournment should be postponed for the present. Mr. Dingley was authorized to make a statement to the House. Mr. Payne's resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the committee. There was a general feeling among members, partly inspired by the news from Wall street, that the worst of the business distance engineered by the war hurry has passed.

Several House committees which attempted to organize to-day were unable to get quorums. The attendance on the floor was smaller than for several days past, many members having evidently gone home for Christmas. The development gave rise to some apprehension that the House might find it difficult to muster a quorum the day after Christmas, but the importance of the legislation on foot, it is believed, will spur members to forego their holiday plans.

When the House opened the Speaker announced that by an inadvertence in the announcement of committees on Saturday the name of Mr. Tracy (Rep.), of Missouri, had been omitted from the committee on naval affairs. After a brief argument and discussion from Mr. Tracy and Mr. Dingley, the committee was reappointed.

The committee on ways and means, he said, had met this morning and had unanimously decided, in view of the President's special message to Congress on Friday and the circumstances surrounding it, that it would not be appropriate that the two houses should adjourn until the response to the President's message had been made. In view of the urgency of the matter, he deemed it proper to say that the committee had already entered on the preparation of a bill or bills. While he was not prepared to say now when those bills would be ready, he was certain that they would be presented to the House before Thursday. It was important that members of the House who had gone home under the impression that the House adjourned to-morrow.

Representative Beach, of Ohio, will introduce a bill in the House to-morrow providing for the repeal of the tariff laws of the United States and the substitution of food products and raw materials from foreign countries as an equivalent for the duties imposed by the tariff act, directed to, through the proper diplomatic agents of the government, to negotiate reciprocal arrangements with such basis with any and all foreign governments. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any article upon which an export tax is imposed.

The banking and currency committee held a meeting to-day, and formulated several requests for information to the Controller of Currency to be used in the preparation of a currency bill that will be prepared after the recess. Among the questions to be asked the Controller of Currency for information as to the relative stability of the currency and the effect of the suspension of rules, and the rules can only be suspended by a two-thirds vote.

PRESIDENT WILL WAIT.

No Bonds Will Be Issued Until Congress Shows Its Hand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It can be stated on authority that the rumor which has gained some currency to the effect that the President had decided to announce another bond issue at once and that the cabinet had been reached at a cabinet meeting yesterday, is without foundation in fact. The only members of the cabinet who saw the President yesterday were Secretary Lamont, who had just returned to the city and called to pay his respects, and later in the day, Secretary Olney and Secretary Carlisle. The general situation was discussed informally, but the question of an immediate issue of bonds was not considered. Indeed, it is stated that in view of the President's very recent message to Congress asking for legislation which might render an issue unnecessary, it would be scant courtesy to that body to anticipate its negative action before an opportunity had been given it to comply with the President's recommendation. The President has himself repeatedly stated, however, that he would protect the

public credit at whatever cost should the necessities of the situation require, but at the present moment it is argued that necessities have not arisen. Moreover, it is doubted whether, in view of the present state of the money market at home and abroad, a large loan could be floated except at the sacrifice to the government. Nor is the danger of large withdrawals of gold for export regarded as being so imminent now as under the conditions which have prevailed at times during the past several years. With money so abundant in the market, it is argued, it can afford to make any shipments of gold, and for this reason the apprehension of large withdrawals which were predicted before the break in the market occurred is, however, no reasonable doubt that, should heavy gold shipments be resumed, and Congress will not hesitate to meet the situation. But until these contingencies have arisen, it is stated most positively that no action will be taken in this direction.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Telegrams from the subtreasury at New York, received by the Secretary of the Treasury, announce that \$150,000 in gold was to-day withdrawn by national banks and \$200,000 was paid over the counter in exchange for gold, making the total withdrawals for the day \$350,000, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$85,000,000. Gold was withdrawn for export.

ALL FEARS ALLAYED

NO FURTHER DANGER OF A STOCK PANIC AT NEW YORK.

Clearing House Committee of the Exchange Has Decided to Issue Certificates as in 1893.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The panic in Wall street has passed away. It was announced on the Stock Exchange to-day that the clearing-house committee of the exchange had decided to issue certificates, as upon former occasions, and this, it was known, meant a decidedly beneficial effect in averting trouble if any were impending. The personnel of the clearing-house loan committee is the same as it was in 1893. It consists of Presidents Frederick D. Tappan, chairman of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, Fourth National; H. C. Edwards, National City; J. Williams, Chemical; Perkins, Importers and Traders, and Nash, Corn Exchange. The certificates will be issued at 6 per cent. and a commission of 1-16. No applications for certificates had been received from any of the banks. The scheme of clearing-house certificates, which originated in the panic of 1873 and was adopted in the panics of 1881, 1890 and 1893, is simply a plan for union between the clearing-house banks. Each individual bank needing the certificates puts up abundant collateral, while the certificates themselves are the obligations of the entire association of New York banks, making them unquestioned security. This combination prevents the weaker banks from being pressed, and in turn enables them to deal justly with their borrowers in a panic. The clearing-house committee, however, does not protect or render assistance to banks that are actually insolvent. Loan certificates will be issued up to 75 per cent. of the value of the securities. Heretofore the clearing-house banks have acted slowly in the issue of certificates, and the committee was made that the evil had been wrought before remedial action was taken. The clearing-house committee has stimulated the rally in the market and has had great weight in influencing a revival of purchases of our securities for foreign account to-day.

The arm of Gold, Hall & Co., suspended to-day as a result of the slump in the stock market Friday and Saturday. The firm is a small one, and the announcement of its suspension was a surprise. Howarth K. Burras, stock broker, at 15-Broad street, who suspended the firm, said that the firm had been unable to meet its obligations to creditors to Legard & Co. Vall, James Walsh & Son, and to the London and Lancashire Exchange, who do a money and bullion business on a small scale, have suspended. The suspension of the firm, Langham has also been announced. The failure is a small one.

London Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram:

LONDON, Dec. 23.—American securities were less panicky to-day, perhaps, but with no material change. The fluctuations were violent, but the market was generally steady. The rush to sell bonds is still very great. All the other markets were flat to-day, especially the market for gold. At Paris the Bourse was unsettled, closing flat.

## APPEAL TO VOTERS

PREMIER GREENWAY ISSUES AN ADDRESS TO MANITOBIANS.

Legislature Dissolved and an Election Fixed for Jan. 25—School Question the Issue.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 23.—The Manitoba Legislature has been dissolved and an appeal to the country will be made on the school issue. Polling will take place on Jan. 15, and the new house meets Jan. 25. Premier Greenway, in an address on the issue, says: "I assert that our people are perfectly competent to deal with their own educational concerns, and I resent the imputation that they have treated any portion of the community with intolerance. I protest against the proposed action of the Dominion government in inviting Parliament to destroy our school system without investigation and in ignorance of the circumstances. The menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion government in this respect is a serious and intentional legislation of the province has made it necessary to take the sense of electors into consideration. The Dominion government has been invited to restore the separate school system as it existed prior to 1870. To this the Dominion government has refused to assent. On the 8th day of July last Mr. Foster, speaking for the Dominion government in the House of Commons, stated that a communication would be sent to the Manitoba government to ascertain whether the settlement of the school question could be made, and, in event of a refusal, a session of the Dominion Parliament would be called for the purpose of passing legislation as would afford an adequate measure of relief, based upon the lines of the Dominion government's original proposal. The remedial order of the 21st of March, 18